

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

RECEIVING APPARATUS AND CONTROL METHOD THEREFOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention relates to an apparatus for receiving a digital TV broadcast and displaying or recording/playing back the broadcast.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10     Recently, image digital processing techniques have increasingly been applied to practical use. In general, digitization of video signals results in an enormous amount of information, and hence such information is difficult to transmit or record without  
15 compression in terms of communication rate, cost, and the like. Image compression techniques are indispensable for, for example, transmitting or recording digital video signals; various standardization techniques have been examined and put  
20 into practice. As techniques for moving pictures, MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) schemes have been standardized.

The MPEG-2 scheme, in particular, has become most popular as a standardization scheme for image compression, and are used for digital TV broadcasts in the USA, Europe, and Japan. In addition, with advances in digitization and image compression techniques,

deterioration in transmission and recording can be reduced, and high-quality playback images can be obtained.

As digitization techniques advance as described above, with regard to TV broadcasts, multi-channel broadcasts realized by effectively using frequency bands, e.g., satellite digital TV broadcast services, are expected in place of analog broadcasts. With the popularization of digital TV broadcasts, there may be cases where broadcast signals are recorded, and the recorded signals are played back at desired points of time, thereby allowing users to watch programs at the desired times. In this case, a function and device which receive digital broadcast signals and directly record them are required.

In general, however, a digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus having a digital broadcast signal recording function of this type has only one tuner unit. For this reason, with regard to programs on channels which are modulated with the same RF and transmitted, this apparatus can display a program on a given channel in real time, and at the same time, can record a program on another channel to allow a user to playback the recorded program afterward so as to display and watch it. However, with regard to programs on two channels which are modulated with different RFs (e.g., different modulation frequencies are used depending on

transponders in the case of satellite digital TV broadcasts) and transmitted, the apparatus cannot simultaneously display a program on one channel in real time and record a program on the other channel to allow  
5 the user to playback the recorded program afterward so as to display and watch it.

Such a problem can be simply solved by providing a plurality of tuner units for a receiving apparatus.

However, it is not desirable to provide a plurality of

10 tuner units for one digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with a digital broadcast signal recording function from the viewpoint of increases in the cost and volume of the apparatus.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in consideration of the above problem, and has as its object to watch one of at least two programs with different modulation frequencies while recording the  
20 other program by allowing the use of other digital broadcast receiving apparatuses.

In order to achieve the above object, according to the present invention, there is provided a digital broadcast receiving apparatus comprising generating  
25 means for receiving a digital broadcast and generating a data stream from a digital broadcast signal having a desired modulation frequency, input means for inputting

a data stream based on a digital broadcast from an external digital broadcast receiving apparatus, playback means for playing back a content of a channel contained in one of the data streams obtained by the generating means and input means, and storage means for storing a content of a channel contained in the data stream other than the data stream to be played back by the playback means in a data storage medium.

In addition, in order to achieve the above object, according to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a digital broadcast receiving apparatus having generating means for receiving a digital broadcast and generating a data stream from a digital broadcast signal having a desired modulation frequency, comprising notification means for notifying information of a channel that can be received in accordance with a request from an external digital broadcast receiving apparatus, control means for controlling the generating means in accordance with a request from the external digital broadcast receiving apparatus so as to generate a data stream from a digital broadcast signal having a modulation frequency containing a designated channel, and output means for outputting the data stream containing the designated channel, generated by the generating means, to the external digital broadcast receiving apparatus.

Furthermore, according to the present invention,

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there is provided a digital broadcast receiving system  
in which a plurality of digital broadcast receiving  
apparatuses are connected to each other via  
communication means so as to be able to communicate  
5 with each other, comprising generating means for  
receiving a digital broadcast and generating a data  
stream from a digital broadcast signal having a desired  
modulation frequency in a first digital broadcast  
receiving apparatus, input means for allowing the first  
10 digital broadcast receiving apparatus to input a data  
stream based on a digital broadcast from an external  
digital broadcast receiving apparatus via the  
communication means, playback means for allowing the  
first digital broadcast receiving apparatus to play  
15 back in real time a content of a channel contained in  
one of the data streams respectively obtained by the  
generating means and input means, and storage means for  
allowing the first digital broadcast receiving  
apparatus to store in a data storage medium a content  
20 of a channel contained in the data stream other than  
the data stream to be played back by the playback means.

Moreover, in order to achieve the above object,  
according to the present invention, there is provided a  
receiving apparatus comprising reception means for  
25 receiving a digital broadcast signal and generating a  
first data stream in accordance with the digital  
broadcast signal, input means for inputting a second

data stream from an external receiving apparatus,  
selection means for selectively outputting the first  
data stream generated by the receiving means and the  
second data stream input by the input means, and control

5 means for detecting a channel that can be received by  
the external receiving apparatus and controlling  
selecting operation of the selection means in accordance  
with the detection result.

According to the present invention, there is also  
10 provided a control method for the above apparatus and  
system.

Other features and advantages of the present  
invention will be apparent from the following  
description taken in conjunction with the accompanying  
15 drawings, in which like reference characters designate  
the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated  
20 in and constitute a part of the specification,  
illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together  
with the description, serve to explain the principles  
of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement  
25 of a digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with a  
digital broadcast signal recording function according  
to this embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a view showing the structure of a transport stream;

Fig. 3 is a view for explaining PSI information;

5 Fig. 4 is a flow chart for explaining a general control procedure for receiving a predetermined channel;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing how a plurality of digital TV broadcast receiving apparatuses are connected to each other via a bus;

10 Fig. 6 is a flow chart for explaining data transmission/reception control according to this embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing analysis control on the NIT received from a remote tuner in this 15 embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a view showing the table structure of an NIT;

Fig. 9A is a view showing the structure of a network descriptor;

20 Fig. 9B is a view showing the structure of a satellite distribution system descriptor;

Fig. 9C is a view showing the structure of a service list descriptor; and

25 Fig. 10 is a flow chart showing processing to be performed when the tuner shown in Fig. 1 serves as a remote tuner.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

5       A digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with a digital broadcast signal recording function according to this embodiment solves the above problem by performing bus connection or network connection to other digital broadcast receiving apparatuses and the  
10 like and transmitting/receiving information for the selection of programs, video data, and audio data through the connections.

The digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal recording function  
15 according to this embodiment will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of the main part of the digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal recording function  
20 according to this embodiment. Referring to Fig. 1, reference numeral 101 denotes a tuner unit; 102, a first stream switching unit; 103, a first demultiplexer; 104, a second stream switching unit; 105, a decoder; 106, a display control unit; 107, an image  
25 display unit; 108, a second demultiplexer; 109, a recording control unit; 110, a storage; 111, a system control unit; 112, an external I/F control unit; and

113, an external I/F.

Referring to Fig. 1, the tuner unit 101 receives a signal from an antenna and outputs a signal D8 as a transport stream (to be referred to as a TS hereinafter) upon performing demodulation and error correction of the received data. Note that the TS will be described later with reference to Fig. 2. The first stream switching unit 102 performs switching to output the signal D8 as a TS from the tuner unit 101 and a signal D6 as a TS sent from the external I/F control unit 112 (to be described later) to the first or second demultiplexer 103 or 108. A stream to be displayed in real time is supplied as a signal D9 from the first stream switching unit 102 to the first demultiplexer 103. A stream to be recorded is supplied as a signal D7 from the first stream switching unit 102 to the second demultiplexer 108.

Fig. 2 is a view showing the format of a TS output from the tuner unit 101. The TS is formed by time-division multiplexing of 188-byte TS packets. A 13-bit packet ID (to be referred to as a PID hereinafter) is added to each TS packet. The first and second demultiplexers 103 and 108 extract desired video data D1 for real-time display, video data D3 for recording, audio data (not shown), PSI data D2 and D4, and SI data (not shown), which are identified by referring to the above PIDs, from TS data obtained by

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time-division multiplexing of packets of video and audio data corresponding to a plurality of channels and information for channel selection (e.g., PSI (Program Specific Information) and SI (Service Information))  
5 defined in the standard specifications "Program Arrangement Information Used for Digital Broadcasting" proposed by "IEC 13818-1 MPEG2 SYSTEM" and Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (commonly called ARIB) and also defined by broadcasting companies and  
10 the like). The video data D1 and D3 (which are encoded by MPEG2 or the like in the case of digital TV broadcasting), each corresponding to one channel, extracted by the first and second demultiplexers 103 and 108 are respectively sent to the second stream  
15 switching unit 104 and recording control unit 109. The PSI data D2 and D4 are sent to the system control unit 111.

The PSI data D2 and D4 sent to the system control unit 111 are used to extract the TS packets of program  
20 data on desired channels from the time-division multiplex TS data. As shown in Fig. 2, one TS packet consists of a 4-byte packet header and 184-byte adaptation field or payload. A packet header is mainly comprised of an 8-bit "sync byte (47h)", the above  
25 13-bit "Packet ID (PID)" for identifying each packet as video or audio data, information for channel selection, or the like, and 2-bit "adaptation field control"

indicating whether 184 bytes other than the above packet header are formed by only an adaptation field, only a payload, or an adaptation field and payload.

To receive a program on a desired channel, data 5 (tables) called a PAT (Program Association Table), PMT (Program Map Table), NIT (Network Information Table), and CAT (Conditional Access Table), which are the PSI information described above, are required. ID numbers based on the above PIDs are assigned to all TS packets 10 forming these tables. Fig. 3 shows the assignment of PID values in PSI information and a table for explaining them (for the NIT, the PID value defined in ARIB described above is shown).

The PIDs of video and audio TS packets required 15 for a program on a given channel are described in a PMT, and the PID of the PMT is described in a PAT. Although not described in detail here, a CAT contains "key information" for descrambling for limited reception of a pay broadcast or the like. An NIT contains physical 20 information about a transmission path for a broadcast (e.g., a network, satellite, or transponder) and the channels contained in one TS (e.g., in the case of satellite broadcasting, one TS is transmitted by one transponder, and hence its modulation frequency or the 25 like is described in the table). The PIDs of video and audio TS packets and the like on a selected channel are obtained from these tables, and the TS packets

containing these PIDs are extracted, thereby receiving and acquiring the TS packets of the desired video and audio data.

Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing an example of how  
5 a program on a desired channel is received in the tuner  
unit 101, first demultiplexer 103, second demultiplexer  
108, and system control unit 111.

In step S50, a user selects a channel number by  
operating an operation unit 114 such as a remote  
10 controller with which the digital TV broadcast  
receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal  
recording function according to this embodiment is  
equipped. When a channel number is selected, the first  
demultiplexer 103 extracts a PAT from the TS currently  
15 received by the tuner unit 101 in step S51. In step  
S52, the system control unit 111 checks whether the  
desired channel number selected in step S50 is present  
in the currently received TS.

If YES in step S52, the flow advances to step S53  
20 to acquire the PID of a PMT corresponding to the  
channel, which is described in the received PAT, and  
receive a PMT to which the PID is added. The acquired  
PMT contains the PID values of video and audio TS  
packets required for the program. The first or second  
25 demultiplexer 103 or 108 extracts TS packets containing  
these PIDs (step S54), thereby allowing the user to  
watch or record the program.

If it is determined in step S52 that the desired channel program is not present, the flow advances to step S55 to receive an NIT. In step S56, it is checked whether the target channel number (selected in step 5 S50) is present in any other modulation frequencies (RF (Radio Frequency)). If YES in step S56, the flow advances to step S58 to change the reception frequency (reception RF) of the tuner unit 101 and extract a PAT corresponding to the resultant reception frequency. If 10 the selected channel does not exist in any other RFs, the default RF and channel set in the receiving apparatus are generally received (step S57).

The following is a description of display or recording of the programs based on the TS packets 15 extracted by the first and second demultiplexers 103 and 108 in the above manner and playback of the recorded data.

When the real-time display video data D1 extracted by the first demultiplexer 103 is to be 20 displayed, the second stream switching unit 104 selects the real-time video data D1 and outputs it to the decoder 105 to be decoded. The decoded data is sent to the display control unit 106 and displayed on the image display unit 107. The recording video data D3 extracted by the second demultiplexer 108 is sent to 25 the recording control unit 109, which controls the storage 110 to record the recording video data D3. As

the storage 110, a magnetic disk, optical disk, magnetic tape, semiconductor memory, or the like is used.

When video data recorded on the storage 110 is to  
5 be played back, the recording control unit 109 reads out the desired data from the storage 110 and outputs it as playback video data D5 to the second stream switching unit 104. When video data recorded on the storage 110 is to be played back, the second stream switching unit 104 selects the playback video data D5 instead of the real-time display video data D1, and outputs it to the decoder 105 to be decoded. The decoded data is sent to the display control unit 106. As a consequence, a picture is displayed on the image  
10 display unit 107.

In the above manner, the PSI data D2 and D4 sent to the system control unit 111 are processed. The resultant data are modulated with the same RF and sent, thereby displaying or recording the programs on the  
20 channel selected by the first and second demultiplexers 103 and 108 and playing back the recorded data.

The following is a description of a case where when programs on two channels which are modulated with different RFs are received, the program on one channel  
25 is displayed in real time, and at the same time, the program on the other channel, which is multiplexed on an RF different from that on the above channel, is

recorded to be played back and displayed afterward.

Fig. 5 is a view conceptually showing how the digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal recording function is

5 connected to other digital TV broadcast receiving apparatuses via the external I/F 113 by bus connection (or network connection). Referring to Fig. 5, reference numeral 601 denotes the digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal 10 recording function shown in Fig. 1, in which the first stream switching unit 102, system control unit 111, external I/F control unit 112, and external I/F 113 are identical to those shown in Fig. 1. Reference numerals 602, 606, and 607 denote digital TV broadcast receiving 15 apparatuses, in each of which an external I/F 603 and external I/F control unit 604 respectively have the same functions as those of the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112; 605, a system control unit in each of the digital TV broadcast receiving 20 apparatuses 602, 606, and 607; and 608, a connection bus for connecting the apparatuses 601, 602, 606, and 607 to each other.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart showing a control procedure for allowing the digital TV broadcast 25 receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal recording function according to this embodiment to display one of the two programs modulated with

different RFs while recording the other program. In this embodiment, the digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus with the digital broadcast signal recording function according to the embodiment (to be referred to  
5 as a self-tuner hereinafter) is connected to other digital TV broadcast receiving apparatuses (to be referred to other tuners hereinafter) through the external I/Fs and connection bus 608. One of the two programs modulated with different RFs is acquired by  
10 the tuner unit 101 in the self-tuner, and the other program is acquired by a remote tuner, thereby displaying one of the two programs in real time while recording the other program to be played back afterward.

Data transmission/reception control according to  
15 this embodiment by which one of the programs modulated with different RFs can be displayed while the other program is recorded will be described below with reference to Figs. 6 to 9C. Assume that in the following case, channel numbers 1 to 4 are multiplexed  
20 on the same modulation frequency (RF1), while channels 5 to 8 are multiplexed on a modulation frequency (RF2) different from that for channel numbers 1 to 4. Assume also that a program with program number 2 is currently recorded while a program with channel number 1 is  
25 displayed (watched) in real time in the self-tuner 601, and the user has given an instruction to change the current program to a program with channel number 5 to

be displayed (watched) in real time.

In step S701 in Fig. 6, the system control unit 111 detects an instruction to display the program with channel number 5 when the user operates the operation unit 114 such as a remote controller in Fig. 1 with which the self-tuner is equipped. In step S702, the self-tuner 601 receives the PAT multiplexed on the currently received RF1 via the tuner unit 101, first stream switching unit 102, and first demultiplexer 103.

At this point of time, the first stream switching unit 102 has selected the signal D8 as a TS from the tuner unit 101 and transmitted it as the signal D9 to the first demultiplexer 103.

In step S703, it is checked from the received PAT whether the desired channel is present in the currently received RF1. In a channel change pattern other than that described in this embodiment, e.g., a change from channel number 1 to channel number 3, since these channels exist in the same RF1, the flow advances from step S703 to step S719.

Extraction processing for a packet for display is performed in steps S719 to S721. More specifically, the system control unit 111 receives the PMT of the self-tuner in step S719, and analyzes it to obtain the PID value of the program on the desired channel in step S720. In step S721, the desired packet is received. Thereafter, in step S722, the received packet is

displayed.

As described above, when the program with channel number 2 is recorded while the program with channel number 1 currently multiplexed on the RF1 is watched, 5 channel number 5 to which the current channel number is to be changed is multiplexed on the RF2 but does not exist on the RF1. In this case, since the program with channel number 2 is being recorded, the RF cannot be changed. The flow therefore advances from step S703 to 10 step S704, in which the self-tuner 601 requests the other tuners 602, 606, and 607, connected to the connection bus 608, via the system control unit 111, external I/F control unit 112, and external I/F 113 to transmit the NITs received by the respective tuners to 15 the self-tuner. This request is simultaneously sent to the other tuners 602, 606, and 607 via the connection bus 608. In accordance with this request, each of the other tuners 602, 606, and 607 sends out the received NIT to the self-tuner 601 via the system control unit 20 605, external I/F control unit 604, and external I/F 603.

In step S705, the system control unit 111 of the self-tuner analyzes the respective NITs received from the other tuners to search for an RF on which desired 25 channel number 5 is multiplexed. Fig. 7 is a flow chart for explaining a control procedure for search processing in step S705. Fig. 8 is a view showing the

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table structure of an NIT defined in the standard specifications "Program Arrangement Information Used for Digital Broadcasting" (ARIB STD-B10) in ARIB described above. Figs. 9A, 9B, and 9C are views 5 respectively showing the descriptor structures of a network name descriptor, satellite distribution system descriptor, and service list descriptor defined in standard specifications "Program Arrangement Information Used for Digital Broadcasting" (ARIB STD-B10) in ARIB described above.

In step S801 in Fig. 7, the self-tuner 601 checks whether the PID (the value of the 13-bit Packet ID in Fig. 2) and Table ID (the value of the 8-bit table identification at the head in Fig. 8) of the NIT 15 received via the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112 are 0x0010 and 0x40, respectively, thereby checking whether the transmitted NIT is the NIT of the self-network of a remote tuner that has transmitted it. In step S802, the system control unit 20 111 stores the NIT from the external I/F control unit 112 in a memory or the like in the system control unit 111. If, for example, the PID and Table ID of the NIT transmitted from the remote tuner are 0x0010 and 0x41, respectively, since the NIT is the NIT of a network 25 other than that of the remote tuner that has transmitted the NIT, the NIT need not be stored.

In step S803, the NIT of a given one of the other

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tuners is selected from the NITS of the other tuners which are received in the above manner. In step S804, the network descriptor of the selected NIT is analyzed. Fig. 9A shows an example of the data structure of a  
5 network descriptor. The tag value of the network descriptor is 0x40. This descriptor is shown in descriptor area 1 of the table structure of the NIT shown in Fig. 8. In this descriptor, a physical network name, e.g., "CS digital broadcasting" or "BS  
10 digital broadcasting", is encoded and described. If it is determined in step S805 that the network name in the descriptor differs from the network name described in the NIT of the self-tuner, since only a TS different from the TS from the remote tuner which has transmitted  
15 the received NIT can receive, analysis of this NIT is terminated. It is then checked in step S811 whether there is any NIT that has not been analyzed. If YES in step S811, the flow advances to step S803 to select the NIT from the remote tuner. If NO in step S811, the  
20 flow advances to step S812 to store information indicating the absence of the desired channel in the memory. This processing is then terminated, and the flow advances to step S706 in Fig. 6.

If YES in step S805, the flow advances to step  
25 S806 to analyze a satellite distribution system descriptor. Fig. 9B shows the structure of a satellite distribution system descriptor. The tag value of the

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satellite distribution system descriptor is 0x43, and this descriptor is shown in descriptor area 2 in the table structure of the NIT shown in Fig. 8. This descriptor indicates physical parameters for each TS  
5 multiplexing in a physical network. For example, the orbit of a satellite, the direction of polarization, and a modulation method are encoded and described in this descriptor. If it is determined in step S807 that the physical parameters in the descriptor do not  
10 coincide with the physical parameters described in the NIT of the self-tuner, the analysis of this NIT is terminated, and the flow advances to step S811.

If it is determined in step S807 that the physical parameters coincide with each other, the flow  
15 advances to step S808 to analyze a service list descriptor. Fig. 9C shows the structure of a service list descriptor. The tag value of the service list descriptor is 0x41. This descriptor is shown in descriptor area 2 in the table structure of the NIT  
20 shown in Fig. 8. In this descriptor, a list of services in each TS is described. In step S809, it is checked whether the broadcast program number identification value of the desired channel is present. More specifically, in step S809, it is checked whether  
25 the 16-bit service identification value shown in Fig. 9C coincides with the 16-bit broadcast program number identification value described in the PMT of the

desired channel which is referred to. If YES in step S809, the flow advances to step S810 to store the RF information in which the desired channel exists in the memory. This processing is then terminated. If NO in step S809, the analysis of this NIT is terminated, and the processing in step S811 is performed. If it is determined in step S811 that no NIT is present, which has not been analyzed., the flow advances to step S812 to store information indicating the absence of the desired channel in the memory. This processing is then terminated.

When the processing described with reference to Fig. 7 is completed, the flow advances from step S705 to step S706. In step S706, it is checked on the basis of the processing results held in the memory in steps S810 and S812 whether there is any tuner that can receive the RF on which the desired channel is multiplexed. If NO in step S706 (the processing in step S812 is finally performed in the processing in step S705), it is determined that the change to desired channel number 5 cannot be made, and corresponding information is displayed on the image display unit 107. The processing is then terminated. In this case, the program based on the TS from the tuner unit 101 is displayed without any change. If YES in step S706 (the processing in step S810 is finally performed in the processing in step S705), the self-tuner sends a

request to shift to that RF to a remote tuner (in this embodiment, the remote tuner 602 in Fig. 5), which has transmitted the NIT in which the RF is present, via the external I/F control unit 112 and external I/F 113 in  
5 step S707.

Upon reception of this request, the remote tuner 602 in Fig. 5 checks in its system control unit 605 whether a shift to the requested RF can be made. If this shift can be made, the remote tuner 602 notifies  
10 the self-tuner 601 via the external I/F control unit 604 and external I/F 603 that the shift can be made. If the shift to the RF cannot be made in the remote tuner 602 as in a case where a program on a channel multiplexed on an RF other than the requested RF is  
15 being watched, the remote tuner 602 notifies the self-tuner 601 that the shift cannot be made.

In step S708, the self-tuner checks in the system control unit 111 in accordance with the notification from the remote tuner 602 whether the remote tuner 602  
20 can shift to the RF. If NO in step S708, the processing is terminated. Obviously, in this case, the processing in steps S705 to S707 may be repeated for other tuners except for the remote tuner to further search for a remote tuner which can receive the desired  
25 channel. In step S709, the system control unit 111 of the self-tuner 601 sends a request for a TS after the RF shift to the remote tuner 602. The remote tuner 602

changes the reception RF in accordance with the request from the self-tuner 601, and transmits the TS on the requested RF to the self-tuner 601 via the external I/F control unit 604 and external I/F 603.

5        In step S710, the self-tuner receives the TS after the RF shift from the remote tuner via the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112 in Fig. 5, and provides the received TS as the signal D6 to the first stream switching unit 102. The first  
10      stream switching unit 102 switches the TS to be sent as the signal D9 to the first demultiplexer 103 from the signal D8 to the signal D6. That is, the first stream switching unit 102 switches the state "D8 → D9, D8 → D7" to the state "D6 → D9, D8 → D7". In step S711,  
15      the first demultiplexer 103 extracts the PAT multiplexed on the received TS, and sends it out as the signal D2 to the system control unit 111. In step S712, the system control unit 111 analyzes the PID value of the PMT described in the PAT. In step S713, the system  
20      control unit 111 receives the PMT multiplexed on the received TS via the first demultiplexer 103 in accordance with the PID value obtained as a result of the analysis in step S712. In step S714, the system control unit 111 analyzes the PID value of a program on  
25      the desired channel described in the PMT.

      In step S715, the first demultiplexer 103 extracts a TS packet having the PID value of the

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program on the desired channel multiplexed on the TS received from the remote tuner 602 in Fig. 5 in accordance with the PID value obtained as a result of the above analysis, and sends out the packet as the  
5 signal D1 to the second stream switching unit 104. In step S716, the second stream switching unit 104 selects the signal D1 from the first demultiplexer 103 and sends it out to the decoder 105, thereby displaying a picture.

10 Meanwhile, the TS of the program with channel number 2 which is being recorded is kept recorded on the storage 110 via the first stream switching unit 102, second demultiplexer 108, and recording control unit 109 ( $D_8 \rightarrow D_7 \rightarrow D_3$ ) because the reception RF of the  
15 tuner unit 101 is not changed.

Note that the tuner unit 101 and external I/F control unit 112 have buffer memories each capable of storing a TS corresponding to a predetermined interval, e.g., several sec to several ten sec, and the first  
20 stream switching unit 102 selectively reads out and outputs the signals D8 and D6 at predetermined timings. In this case, each of the signals D6 and D8 is read out at a rate several times higher than that in input operation.

25 As described above, the digital TV broadcast receiving apparatus (self-tuner) with the digital broadcast signal recording function according to this

embodiment includes the external I/F for performing bus connection or network connection to other digital TV broadcast receiving apparatuses (other tuners). This apparatus can receive the NITs received by other tuners  
5 via this external I/F and analyze them. This arrangement allows the self-tuner to check whether there is any remote tuner which can receive an RF containing the TS packets of a program on a channel which is to be displayed in real time and, if there is  
10 such a tuner, receive TS data containing the TS packets of the program on the desired channel from that one remote tuner, which can receive the RF containing those TS packets, via the external I/F. Therefore, with regard to programs on two channels which are modulated  
15 with different RFs and transmitted, this apparatus can obtain the program on one channel from a remote tuner and display it in real time while obtaining the program on the other channel via the tuner unit in the self-tuner and recording it.

20 Obviously, the above self-tuner can also serve as a remote tuner like the one described above. In this case, this apparatus executes processing such as transmitting the NIT received by the tuner unit 101 in accordance with the NIT request received via the  
25 external I/F 113. When a TS request is received from an external tuner via the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112 (a TS request is generated when an

external tuner executes step S709), the transport stream (signal D8) generated by the tuner unit 101 is transmitted via the units 112 and 113.

Fig. 10 is a view showing a case where the tuner  
5 shown in Fig. 1 operates as the remote tuner described  
above.

When the NIT request issued in step S704 is received via the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112, the flow advances from step S901 to  
10 step S902 to return the self-NIT to the request source.

When the RF change request issued in step S707 is received, the flow advances from step S903 to step S904 to check whether a change to the designated RF can be made. If NO in step S904, the flow advances from step  
15 S904 to step S907 to notify the request source that the requested RF cannot be set.

If YES in step S904, the flow advances to step S905 to set the designated RF. In step S906, the TS received over the RF is sent to the request source.  
20 Note that if the current received RF coincides with the requested RF, the flow advances from step S904 to step S906.

As described above, according to the above embodiment, one of at least two programs modulated with  
25 different frequencies can be watched while the other program is recorded by using the tuner of a remote digital broadcast receiving apparatus.

Obviously, one TS packet to be displayed in real time may be obtained from the tuner unit of the self-tuner, and the other TS packet may be obtained from a remote tuner via an external I/F. Operation in  
5 this case will be described in further detail below.

Assume that channel numbers 1 to 4 are multiplexed on the same modulation frequency (RF1), and channel numbers 5 to 8 are multiplexed on a modulation frequency (RF2) different from that for channel numbers  
10 1 to 4. Assume also that in the self-tuner 601, the user is currently displaying (watching) a program with channel number 1 while recording a program with channel number 2, and has given an instruction to change the current program to a program with channel number 5 to  
15 be recorded.

In step S701 in Fig. 6, the user gives an instruction to record the program with channel number 5 to the system control unit 111 by operating the operation unit 114 such as the remote controller in  
20 Fig. 1 with which the self-tuner is equipped. In step S702, the self-tuner 601 receives the PAT multiplexed on the currently received RF1 via the tuner unit 101, first stream switching unit 102, and first demultiplexer 103. At this point of time, the first  
25 stream switching unit 102 selects the signal D8 as the TS from the tuner unit 101 and sends it out as a signal D7 to the second demultiplexer 108 (D7 in Fig. 1).

In step S703, it is checked from the received PAT whether the desired channel is present in the currently received RF1. In a channel change pattern other than that described in this embodiment, e.g., a change from 5 channel number 2 to channel number 4, since these channels exist in the same RF1, the flow advances from step S703 to step S719. The Extraction processing for a packet for recording is performed in steps S719 to S721. In step S722, the packet is displayed or 10 recorded.

In this embodiment, as described above, the program with channel number 2 multiplexed on the RF1 is currently recorded, and channel number 5 to which the current channel is to be changed is multiplexed on the 15 RF2 but is not present in the RF1. The flow therefore advances from step S703 to step S704. The self-tuner 601 requests the other tuners 602, 606, and 607, connected to the connection bus 608, via the system control unit 111, external I/F control unit 112, and 20 external I/F 113 to transmit the NITs received by the respective tuners to the self-tuner. This request is simultaneously sent to the other tuners 602, 606, and 607 via the connection bus 608. In accordance with this request, each of the other tuners 602, 606, and 25 607 sends out the received NIT to the self-tuner 601 via the system control unit 605, external I/F control unit 604, and external I/F 603.

In step S705, the system control unit 111 of the self-tuner analyzes the respective NITs received from the other tuners to search for an RF on which desired channel number 5 is multiplexed. This search  
5 processing is the same as that described with reference to Fig. 7.

In step S706, the processing result in step S705 is received to check whether there are any other tuners which can receive the RF on which the desired channel  
10 10 is multiplexed. If NO in step S706, it is determined that the change to channel number 5 cannot be made. The processing is then terminated. If YES in step S706, the self-tuner sends a request to shift to that RF to a remote tuner (in this embodiment, the remote tuner 602  
15 in Fig. 5), which has transmitted the NIT in which the RF is present, via the external I/F control unit 112 and external I/F 113 in step S707.

Upon reception of this request, the remote tuner 602 checks in its system control unit 605 whether a  
20 shift to the requested RF can be made. If this shift can be made, the remote tuner 602 notifies the self-tuner 601 via the external I/F control unit 604 and external I/F 603 that the shift can be made. If the shift to the RF cannot be made in the remote tuner  
25 602 as in a case where a program on a channel multiplexed on an RF other than the requested RF is being watched, the remote tuner 602 notifies the

self-tuner 601 that the shift cannot be made.

In step S708, the self-tuner 601 checks in the system control unit 111 in accordance with the notification from the remote tuner described above

- 5 whether the remote tuner 602 can shift to the RF. If NO in step S708, the processing is terminated. If YES in step S708, the system control unit 111 in the self-tuner 601 sends a request for a TS after the RF shift to the remote tuner 602. In accordance with the
- 10 request from the self-tuner 601, the remote tuner 602 changes the reception RF, and transmits the TS on the request RF via the external I/F control unit 604 and external I/F 603.

- 15 In step S710, the self-tuner receives the TS after the RF shift from the remote tuner 602 via the external I/F 113 and external I/F control unit 112, and sends out the received TS as the signal D6 to the first stream switching unit 102. The first stream switching unit 102 switches the TS (signal D7) to be sent to the
- 20 second demultiplexer 108 from the signal D8 to the signal D6. That is, the first stream switching unit 102 switches the state "D8 → D9, D8 → D7" to the state "D8 → D9, D6 → D7". In step S711, the second demultiplexer 108 extracts the PAT multiplexed on the
- 25 received TS, and sends it out as the signal D4 to the system control unit 111. In step S712, the system control unit 111 analyzes the PID value of the PMT

described in the PAT. In step S713, the system control unit 111 receives the PMT multiplexed on the received TS via the second demultiplexer 108 in accordance with the PID value obtained as a result of the analysis

5 described above. In step S714, the system control unit 111 analyzes the PID value of a program on the desired channel described in the PMT. In step S715, the second demultiplexer 108 extracts a TS packet having the PID value of the program on the desired channel multiplexed  
10 on the TS received from the remote tuner 602 in accordance with the PID value obtained as a result of the above analysis, and sends out the packet as the signal D3 to the recording control unit 109. In step S716, the recording control unit 109 controls the  
15 storage 110 to record the data.

Since the tuner unit 101 in Fig. 1 has not changed the reception RF, the TS of a program on channel number 1 which is being displayed in real time is sent out to the decoder 105 via the first stream switching unit 102, first demultiplexer 103, and second stream switching unit 104 ( $D8 \rightarrow D9 \rightarrow D1$ ). After the TS is decoded, the resultant data is sent out to the image display unit 107 via the display control unit 106 to keep display operation.

25 The present invention may be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer, an interface device, a reader, a printer, and

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the like) or an apparatus comprising a single device (e.g., a copying machine, a facsimile apparatus, or the like).

The object of the present invention is realized  
5 even by supplying a storage medium storing software  
program codes for realizing the functions of the  
above-described embodiment to a system or apparatus, and  
causing the computer (or a CPU or an MPU) of the system  
or apparatus to read out and execute the program codes  
10 stored in the storage medium. In this case, the program  
codes read out from the storage medium realize the  
functions of the above-described embodiment by  
themselves, and the storage medium storing the program  
codes constitutes the present invention. The functions  
15 of the above-described embodiment are realized not only  
when the readout program codes are executed by the  
computer but also when the OS (Operating System) running  
on the computer performs part or all of actual  
processing on the basis of the instructions of the  
20 program codes.

The functions of the above-described embodiment  
are also realized when the program codes read out from  
the storage medium are written in the memory of a  
function expansion board inserted into the computer or a  
25 function expansion unit connected to the computer, and  
the CPU of the function expansion board or function  
expansion unit performs part or all of actual processing

on the basis of the instructions of the program codes.

As has been described above, according to the present invention, a digital broadcast receiving apparatus can use the tuners of other digital broadcast receiving apparatuses, and hence allows the user to watch one of at least two programs modulated with different frequencies in real time while recording the other program.

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As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific 10 embodiments thereof except as defined in the claims.